(XXXI YEAR.) THE (No 1571)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1775.

AMSTERDAM, *July* 24.

THE laſt letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that at Algiers, the whole Gulph, from cape Matafoux, is guarded by one hundred thouſand men, divided into two bodies of forty thouſand each, and one of twenty thouſand, commanded by the bey of Conſtantine, the bey of Titezy, and the Calife of the bey of Maſcara, who encamps in perſon at Arzeau, with about thirty or forty thouſand men. The guard of one of the city gates, called Babazout, is entruſted to the Aga of the place with ſix thouſand men under his command, and the caſſinary occupies, with two thouſand men, the gate called Barbaranet. In the tower of Caſſina there are three thouſand men, and one thouſand under the command of the Vixilagi of the marine are appointed to guard the mole. The artillery extends from cape Caſſina to cape Matifoux.

LONDON.

July 25. Miniſters were continually going to and from Kew on Sunday and yeſterday, to communicate and conſult about the news from America, which was not thought good enough for an extraordinary Gazette laſt night.

There are letters from Boſton which mention, that the light horſe had been reviewed ſince their arrival, and were found to be in very good condition, and quite recovered from the fatigue of their voyage, and pronounced by general Burgoyne fit for actual ſervice, and it was expected they would ſoon leave Boſton, it having been determined, after ſeveral councils of war, to march up the country.

A correſpondent has favoured us with an old but good obſervation:—"In free ſtates, it is true, there are factions; though all oppoſition is not faction. Faction is an unreaſonable oppoſition, which oft becomes an evil to the public; yet, if the good of free governments be conſidered as the *abſolute ſecurity* of perſon and property, with full liberty of examining all doctrines and opinions, this ſmall evil of faction will be like a ſpot on the ſun, loſt in the glory which ſurrounds it. If liberty, the ſpring of all rational, good and manly happineſs, cannot be kept in good health without *oppoſition*, then that very oppoſition, though attended with ſome evil, is *good*."

It is now confidently aſſerted, that lord North inſiſts upon his majeſty's permiſſion to reſign, but offers to give every ſubſtantial aſſiſtance in his power, as much as if he had ſtill continued in office.

We hear that a great perſonage, when he firſt read General Gage's letter on the late action, exclaimed, "I am ſorry for the loſs of my ſubjects, but the laws of my country muſt be ſupported."

The late action, though crowned with ſucceſs has convinced thoſe in power that a greater force is neceſſary to put a ſpeedy end to the troubles in America. The tranſports therefore, which have been for ſome time in preparation, are ſaid to have received orders to ſail to Tenbden with all expedition to take on board 10,000 of his Majeſty's Hanoverian troops, which under an eſcort of a ſquadron, are to ſail to Boſton. It is expected that they will be all on board by the fifteenth of Auguſt; and by arriving in the end of September, ſufficient time will be preſerved before the ſetting in of cold weather effectually to diſperſe the inſurgents, and force them into ſubmiſſion.

We are well aſſured that the moſt effectual and vigorous meaſures will be purſued with the provinces of New-England, both on account of their own ſignal demerits, and as an example to the other colonies. The parliament is to meet in the firſt week of November, in which a motion will be made for a bill of general forfeiture of the lands of all ſuch as ſhall not ſurrender themſelves on or before the firſt of February, 1776; and the lands ſo forfeited will, by the ſame authority, be diſtributed by debentures to ſuch volunteers, as ſhall join themſelves, at their own expence (but with the aid of government) to effectuate the entire conqueſt and abſolute ſubjection of the country.

July 27. When the additional annoyance from the ſhipping againſt the provincials in the late action at Charleſtown is recollected, the vain boaſt of ſuperior advantages on the ſide of the regulars, muſt of courſe fall to the ground, and the American bravery muſt be admitted, as being deſtitute of any ſuch auxiliary aſſiſtance, ſo that in point of fair play fight, man to man, the Americans have every honourable apparency of heroic advantage.

The Cerberus frigate of war, whoſe arrival from Boſton was announced to be on Sunday laſt, has been off the iſle of Wight ever ſince Saturday ſen'night, and the diſpatches ſhe brought from thence were actually delivered at St. James's on Sunday the 16th inſt. by four o'clock in the afternoon.

July 28. Fifteen thouſand ſtands of arms were ſhipped laſt week at the tower, for Quebec, in order to arm the Roman Catholics of that province.

Capt. W. Granſtone, of the brig Mayflower, from the Weſt-Indies, who arrived on Wedneſday in the river, ſays he met in his paſſage a fleet of French men of war, who detained him three days, and examined all his papers; they were full of troops, and were bound for the Weſt-Indies.

Letters from Boſton mention, that Col. Abercrombie before he expired, ſaid to thoſe about him, "My friends, we have fought in a bad cauſe, and therefore I have my reward, as the reſt have had that have gone before me. Had I fell in fighting againſt an enemy, I had died with honour, but poſterity will brand us for maſſacreing our fellow-ſubjects; therefore, my friends, ſheath your ſwords till you have an enemy to engage with." In about two hours after he expired.

"It is reported that an univerſal diſcontent prevails in a neighbouring kingdom, on the people's having been already threatened with a land-tax as ſoon as their tenate meets, ſo that an Hibernian oppoſition may ſoon be as formidable to ſome folks, as an American reſiſtance is at preſent.

Auguſt 1. A letter received by a gentleman in Weſtminſter from Mr. Grant, one of the ſurgeons attending the military infirmary at Boſton, dated June 23. ſays, "I have ſcarce time ſufficient to eat my meals, therefore you muſt expect but a few lines: I have been up two nights, aſſiſted with four mates, dreſſing our men of the wounds received the laſt engagement; many of the wounded are daily dying, and many muſt have both legs amputated. The provincials had either exhauſted their ball or they are determined that each wound ſhould prove mortal; their muſkets were charged with old nails and angular pieces of iron, and from moſt of our men being wounded in the legs, we are inclined to believe, it was their deſign, not wiſhing to kill the men, but leave them as burdens on us, to exhauſt our proviſions and engage our attention, as well as to intimidate the reſt of the ſoldiery."

Auguſt 3. It is ſaid that lord John Murray will ſet out for Scotland, in a few days, in order to raiſe a new regiment of Highlanders.

Auguſt 5. Orders have been iſſued for the officers of the regiments in Scotland, and the iſlands of Guernſey, Jerſey, Alderney, &c. not to grant furlows to their men.

A letter from Boſton concludes thus, "The provincials, I am clear, will never ſtand us in a fair line, but behind hedges, walls, or breaſt-works, their fire is truly formidable, and their rifles peculiarly adapted to take off the officers of a whole line as it marches to an attack. Our three generals came over in high ſpirits, and expected rather to puniſh a mob than fight with troops that would look them in the face; but there is an air of dejection through all our ſuperiors, which forebodes no good, and does not look as things ought to do after victory."

WAR-OFFICE, *Auguſt* 5. All captains, lieutenants, and enſigns, reduced with their corps at the laſt peace, and ſtill remaining on half-pay on the Engliſh eſtabliſhment, who deſire to be again employed in their preſent rank, are directed to ſignify the ſame to the ſecretary at war.

A letter from Plymouth, dated July 31, ſays, "The Orpheus frigate, in ordinary here, is ordered into the dock, and to be fitted out for foreign ſervice; but no captain is yet appointed, or at leaſt come down. Plymouth is now a very ſorrowful place, the late news from Boſton has watered many a cheek here; the officers of marines, who were wounded and killed in the attack, moſtly were of this place. The lower ſort of people too came in for their ſhare, or rather more, but no account received in private ſpecify the names of the ſoldiers of that corps. All the wives and families of the common men are therefore ſighing and weeping, leſt their huſbands and fathers ſhould be among the killed."

Eight men of war, from 50 to 20 guns each, are now fitting out in different dock-yards, to relieve the large men of war on the American ſtation, which are ordered home.

When the Scotch nominal reinforcement of 10,000 men, which moſt probably will not exceed 3,000, are ſailed for America, a very intelligent correſpondent balances the account thus, viz. 1000 dead in the voyage, and by the flux, within ſix weeks, after their landing; 1000 dead by the ſeverity of the frigid zone climate, and for want of proviſions; 1000 killed by the provincials, or deſerted. His concluſion therefore is, to leave the intended reinforcement at home, to defend us againſt our enemies, who may think themſelves invited, through our nakedneſs, to invade us.

Aug. 7. Cloathing for 9000 Canadians is already ſhipped for Quebec; which will be followed very ſoon by cloathing for 5000 more. The uniform is buff waiſtcoats and breeches, and green coats faced with red.

We hear that gen. Fraſer has informed government, that he will raiſe a regiment, which will be ready to embark for America by the firſt of September next, provided the general is allowed to name the officers.

Auguſt 8. The right hon. the earl of Chatham lies dangerouſly ill at his ſeat at Hayes. The gout has left his lordſhip ſome time, and was ſucceeded with a diſorder of the nature of a tertian ague, and from that it is now thought, by his very great weakneſs of body, that a complication of diſorders has enſued, which makes his recovery at this time very doubtful.

Some people aver, that the aldermen, common-council, and livery of this city, are determined to re-chuſe the right hon. John Wilkes lord mayor of London, in teſtimony of his ſteady, upright, and vigorous adminiſtration.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, July 16.

"Our fleet from Carthagena arrived the 4th inſt. before Algiers, but could not land on account of the tempeſtuous winds, till the 7th, when between 7000 and 8000 men were landed, with the greateſt part of the proviſions, which was followed by the reſt of the infantry, but before they could land any horſe, or the train of artillery, they were attacked by the natives, when a combat enſued, which laſted thirteen hours, after which the remainder of our troops retired on board their veſſels. On this occaſion 800 were killed, among whom there were two or three officers of rank; 2000 wounded, among whom are the general in chief, O'Reiley, and the ſecond in command, Don Ricardos, and five or ſix general officers; beſides which they abandon'd three field-pieces, and the greateſt part of the proviſion, which had been put on ſhore. We cannot learn the loſs of the Algerines, but our fleet is returned to Alicant, without bombarding Algiers, for want of proviſions."

The account of the late action between the Americans and the troops of general Gage, is one of the moſt evaſive and unſatisfactory that ever yet obtruded on the public, even through the channel of a miniſterial paper; and yet it is every way worthy of the victory which it affects to deſcribe. The general ſent out "ſomething above 2000 men," of whom *ſomething above half* (i. e. 1053) are either killed or wounded. The general, however, takes care not to mention how many hours were employed in the proſecution of this hopeful buſineſs, but nevertheleſs pretends to tell us that great numbers of the enemy were deſtroyed; and ſeems to have employed his ſoldiers in digging up ſuch as were buried in holes, that he might have power to aſcertain the value of his conqueſt. With all the vanity of a military man he praiſes the conduct of the officers under his command; but prudently omits to ſay whether any ſuch advantage has been gained as may make up for the loſs of "*one* lieutenant-colonel, *two* majors, *ſeven* captains, *nine* lieutenants, *fifteen* ſerjeants, *one* drummer, *one hundred and ninety-one* rank and file, KILLED; and *three* majors, *twenty-ſeven* captains, *thirty-two* lieutenants, *eight* enſigns, *forty* ſerjeants, *twelve* drummers, and *ſeven hundred and ſix* rank and file WOUNDED," and unfit for ſervice.

In ſhort, if, every time the general ſends out his brace of thouſands, the one half of them ſhould either drop, or be rendered uſeleſs, we ſhall ſoon ſee an end to the war in America, but yet it cannot be expected to terminate in our own favour.

The miniſtry received this account ſeveral days before it was announced, but were either unwilling or unable to cook it up for the public, till after their diſpatches had been ſent away. The printer may rely on this aſſurance from one whoſe private letters will always reach him unexamined and uncaſtrated by the ſpies of government. General Gage is but too well convinced that ſuch another *victory* would oblige him to embark his troops and ſail immediately for England, without attempting any farther reduction of the Americans.

The captain who brought theſe diſpatches from Boſton, was *commanded* to declare he had great news of the defeat of the Americans, though he had aſſured many people, in the towns through which he paſſed on his way to London, that he was afraid the accounts he brought would throw the whole nation into diſorder, and direct its vengeance on the adviſers of hoſtile meaſures in America.

Papers of a very treaſonable nature have been lately paſted up and dropped round the palaces of the k—— in town and country.

Aug. 9. A letter from an officer who was wounded at the late engagement at Boſton, ſays, that when the troops were very near the trenches, the rebels called out to col. Abercrombie, who was among the firſt of the troops, "Abe crombie, we wont miſs you!" However the colonel got into the trenches unhurt, but was there run through the body. When he was dying, he told the officers about him, that if they took gen. Putnam priſoner, not to hang him, as he was a brave fellow. Every one of the provincials, who were in the trenches when the troops entered, were put to the ſword.

Monday there was a muſter of the three regiments of guards on the parade in St. James's Park, when upwards of ſixty men offered themſelves as volunteers to go to America, and they were immediately draughted into a marching regiment for that purpoſe, with great promiſes of preferment.

Can there be a greater proof of the deteſtable idea the ſoldiers entertain of the American ſervice, than that no more than ſixty men of three regiments, and thoſe *even the guards*, could be prevailed on to offer themſelves to go to America, notwithſtanding *great promiſes of preferment!*

A letter from Newcaſtle, dated Auguſt 12, ſays, on Thurſday handbills were put up in this town for taking up tranſports for America; alſo for Stade, to carry Hanoverians to Gibraltar and Mahon, and to bring troops to England.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the court of Spain has ſent a memorial, deſiring the aſſiſtance of Great Britain in ſubduing the Moors and principal ſtates of Africa.

Aug. 17. It is ſaid that the petition, with a plan for reconciling the differences ſubſiſting between the North American colonies and the mother country, brought over by governor Penn, will be preſented to his Majeſty in council to-morrow.

Every ſloop of war and frigate in the royal navy is now fitting out by order of the admiralty board.

Aug. 19. The petition brought over from Pennſylvania by governor Penn's brother, was not preſented yeſterday to his Majeſty at St. James's, as was expected; but a day will ſoon be fixed for its being received.

A captain of a veſſel, juſt arrived in the river, ſpoke with, a few days ſince, off the old head of Kinſale, on the coaſt of Ireland, a French fleet of men of war, the ſail of the line and two frigates. They were ſteering for the Weſt Indies.

Late on Wedneſday evening an expreſs arrived at the ſecretary's office in Cleveland row from Paris, which we are informed, brings an account that the French are making all over the kingdom the greateſt preparation for a war, and that couriers are daily paſſing from thence to Madrid, and alſo to Liſbon, but that every thing is kept as ſecret as poſſible.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, August 21.

"The day before yesterday his excellency Sir Joseph York presented a memorial to the states general, entreating them to prolong the term of the prohibition laid upon the Dutch against carrying arms or ammunition to the Americans; to which their high mightinesses consented, and issued orders accordingly.

"It is reported, that notwithstanding the bad success the Spaniards have met with, they are determined to bombard Algiers."

On Wednesday gen. Haldimand, just arrived from America, was introduced to his Majesty at St. James's by Sir Jeffery Amherst, and most graciously received. The above gentleman has been in America upwards of eighteen years, and was sent for by order of government, in order to lay the present state of America before his Majesty.

In some of the French ports in the channel, there are at this time several ships laden with arms bound to America.

Extract of a letter from Hanover, August 8.

"In consequence of a gracious rescript, which the regency of this electorate has received from the king of Great-Britain, our august sovereign, orders have been sent to the regiment of prince Ernest of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, of Goldacker, of Hardedberg, of Rhoden, and of Mothe, to be ready to march to Stade, to embark the first of September next, and proceed with the first favourable wind for their destination, which is to replace the English regiments in garrison at Gibraltar and Port Mahon. As no general is appointed to accompany them, it is thought that Mr. Goldacker, the oldest colonel, will have the command of these five regiments. It is not yet known whether these troops will go immediately to their destination, or touch at any port in England, which it is very likely they may. This order at first caused some surprize, but as it is for the service of our monarch, both officers and soldiers seem to surpass each other in making the most speedy preparations to execute his Majesty's pleasure."

From the Quebec Gazette *of June 19.*

By his Excellency GUY CARLETON, *captain general and governor in chief in and over the province of Quebec, and the territories depending thereon in America, vice-admiral of the same, and major-general of his majesty's forces commanding the northern district*, &c. &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a rebellion prevails in many of his Majesty's colonies in America, and particularly in some of the neighbouring ones; and whereas many of the said rebels have, with an armed force, made incursions of late into this province, attacking and carrying away from thence a party of his Majesty's troops, together with a parcel of stores and a vessel belonging to his Majesty, and are at present actually invading this province with arms in a traiterous and hostile manner, to the great terror of his Majesty's subjects, and in open defiance of his laws and government, falsly and maliciously giving out, by themselves and their abettors, that the motives for so doing, are to prevent the inhabitants of this province from being taxed and oppressed by government together with divers other false and seditious reports, tending to inflame the minds of the people and alienate them from his Majesty: To the end, therefore, that so treasonable an invasion may be soon defeated, that all such traitors with their said abettors, may be speedily brought to justice, and the public peace and tranquillity of this province again restored, which the ordinary course of the civil law is at present unable to effect, I have thought fit to issue this proclamation, hereby declaring, that until the aforesaid good purpose can be attained, I shall in virtue of the powers and authority to me given by his Majesty, execute martial law, and cause the same to be exercised throughout this province, and to that end I shall order the militia within the same to be forthwith raised; but as a sufficient number of commissions to the several officers thereof cannot be immediately made out, I shall in the mean time direct all those having any militia commissions from the hon. Thomas Gage, the hon. James Murray, Ralph Burton, and Frederick Haldiman, Esqrs. heretofore his Majesty's governors in this province, or either of them, to obey the same and execute the powers therein mentioned, until they shall receive orders from me to the contrary; and I do accordingly, in his Majesty's name, hereby require and command all his subjects in this province, and others whom it may concern, on pain of disobedience, to be aiding and assisting to such commissioned officers, and others who are or may be commissioned by me, in the execution of their said commissions for his Majesty's service.

Given under my hand and seal of arms at Montreal, this 9th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and seventy five, in the 15th year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and so forth.

GUY CARLETON.

By his Excellency's command,
H. T. CRAMAHE.

By the above proclamation it appears, that the province of Canada is not a tittle behind the other colonies in a spirited contention against the lawless views and principles of the present despotic ministry.

CAMBRIDGE, *October 5.*

The following letters were lately intercepted in the brig Dolphin, capt. Wallace, from Quebec to Boston, and are now published by authority, to shew that the brave and enlightened Canadians are as fully sensible of the blessings of a free government as their southern brethren, and will doubtless soon join the great union now formed for the defence and preservation of American liberty.

"Sir, *Quebec, Sep. 6th*, 1775.

"I have the honour to inform your excellency, that by gen. Carleton's orders I have taken up a vessel to transport a quantity of cattle, sheep, &c. a present from the province of Quebec to the sick and wounded soldiers of his Majesty's forces at Boston; bills of lading for which, together with the charter party, I have enclosed to major Sheriff.

"I still continue to send (by order of gen. Carleton) as many bullocks and sheep as the deck of each transport will contain, which I hope meets with your excellency's approbation. I could wish the cattle were better, but in general they are very poor and small in this country. Gen. Carleton has given me directions to contract for some forage, in order to be in readiness to load the transports he expects you will send to Quebec this fall; and I am in hopes I shall be able to procure a quantity of oats and hay time enough to dispatch the transports you may think proper to send.

"I hope you will pardon me for reminding you of my situation; my length of service and pretensions as an officer, I took the liberty to set forth in a memorial I transmitted to your excellency by the last transport that sailed; and I shall only add, that when a proper opportunity offers, I hope you will take the prayer of it into consideration, and grant me either the purchase of a company, or one in a new corps, which ever your excellency shall think most proper.

"No prospect yet of the militia being embodied here; nor do I think they will. Gen. Carleton, I am apt to think, is afraid to give the order, lest they should refuse to obey; and I believe this year will pass over without the Canadians doing any thing in favour of government. This day's post has brought an account that the rebels have taken post at Point O'Fare, with a body of troops; if so, they may have thoughts of advancing into this province. Two small vessels of ours were hauled at St. John's yesterday. We are told here that Mr. Schuyler is building four at Ticonderoga. In short, sir, you must look for no diversion in favour of the army immediately under your excellency's command, this year, from Canada, the language here being only to defend the province; and it is generally thought here, that if the rebels were to push forward a body of four or five thousand men, the Canadians would lay down their arms, and not fire a shot. I hope you will pardon my thus writing so freely, and not impute it to presumption, as it is merely intended to let your excellency into a true state of facts, for from many other quarters you may have interested accounts.

I have the honour to be, with the utmost respect,
Your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
To his excellency gen. Gage. THO. GAMBLE."

"Dear Sir, *Quebec, Sep. 6*, 1775.

"I inclose you a charter-party for a vessel taken up by order of maj. gen. Carleton, to transport some live stock purchased by a contribution in this province, for the use of the sick and wounded soldiers of his Majesty's forces at Boston, also bills of lading.

"The vessel belongs to John Dunn, your old friend, though chartered by Mr. Grant; and I am to beg you will do every good office in your power to the master, either by employing the vessel, or, should he return this fall to Quebec, by assisting him to get out of the port of Boston with a little pitch and tar, with wine, candies, and some other articles that are much wanted here. The freight Mr. Dunn begs you will pay at Boston, as per agreement with Mr. Grant, to enable the master to purchase a cargo at your port, as it was the hopes of making something by the profits of her cargo back, that induced Dunn and Grant to let me have her; and it makes no difference to the crown whether it is paid at Boston or by me here. In short, Dunn writes to you on the subject, and to his letter I refer you.

"The rebels have taken post at Point O'Fare, and an invasion of the province is expected. Should that take place, I am apt to think the Canadians will lay down their arms, and not fire a shot. Their minds are all poisoned by emissaries from New-England, and the damned rascals of merchants here and at Montreal. General Carleton is, I believe, afraid to order out the militia, lest they should refuse to obey. In short, the Quebec bill is of no use; on the contrary, the Canadians talk of that damned abused word Liberty.

Remember me to all with you, and believe me yours, very sincerely, THO. GAMBLE."

To Major Sheriff, D. Q. M. G.

NEW-YORK, *October 9.*

Extract of a letter from Schenectady, September 26.

This afternoon an express arrived at Albany from our army, which mentions they had met with great success, had taken a schooner well manned and armed, killed all the people on board, and possessed themselves of a twelve pounder. The companies of New-England men landed at St. John's, and engaged a party of regulars going to the fort with carts, cattle, and provisions, which they took, and defeated the regulars. Capt. Yates, commander of a company of Germans, and one lieutenant Van Slyk, of this town, have greatly distinguished themselves, which has recommended them to the notice of gen. Montgomery. Five hundred Canadians have voluntarily joined our army.

Extract of a letter from general Schuyler, to the Provincial Congress at New-York, dated at Ticonderoga, September 29, 1775.

"I am still confined with the remains of an inveterate disorder. I have this moment received a line from general Montgomery; he holds St. John's besieged. The Canadians are friendly to us, and join us in great numbers. We have taken fifteen prisoners, seven of which are soldiers, and the rest unfriendly Canadians and Scotchmen in the service of the ministry."

By capt. Little, in eleven days from Charlestown, South Carolina, we are informed, that on the 15th of September, the commander of his majesty's ship Tamer, and another armed vessel, pressed two of capt. Little's men, and two passengers, likewise hands out of all the vessels they could come at, on purpose to assist them in taking the cannon from Fort Johnston, but could not effect their design; the Tamer's barge with a number of armed men went on shore, spiked up some of the cannon, and threw the carriages over the walls; next morning before day, about 500 of the militia took possession of the fort, and in a few hours had several of the guns mounted again; the fort is in good repair; the Tamer and the armed vessel very prudently withdrew from the reach of the cannon, and fell further down the harbour, where they lie. The governor is on board of one of them.

We are informed, from undoubted authority, that lord William Campbell, governor of South-Carolina, has fled with the utmost precipitation on board the man of war in the harbour. The committee of Charlestown having very fortunately discovered that his excellency had employed one Cameron, an Indian commissary in the interior parts of that province, to engage the Indians in the ministerial service, who had actually inlisted 600 of them, and furnished them with every necessary in order to butcher the back inhabitants. This plan was discovered by a gentleman who seized the express on his way from said Cameron to the governor, whom he knew to be disaffected to the American cause, and conveyed the dispatches to the provincial committee. The above gentleman disguised himself in a drover's habit, and attended the express to the governor's house, and heard the conversation between them, and then discovered the whole plot to the committee.

His majesty's sloop of war, the Viper, arrived here last Saturday, in thirty hours, from Rhode-Island. She left England after the news arrived there of the battle of Bunker's-Hill, is but 14 days from Boston, and has brought dispatches for all his majesty's governors on the continent: we hear she is to sail in a few days for the southern governments.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated July 26, 1775.

"I have seen the ministry, and conversed with the first personages near our sovereign, and with confidence can assure you that I have not heard one word fall from the lips of those people, that had the least tendency to enslave the colonists. I find the language of humanity breathes forth, their bosoms seemed to have with compassion, for a people under an unhappy delusion, observe I use the common phrase here, Lord North's motion as explained to me, and generally understood in England, was certainly the ground-work for a conciliatory superstructure, if not an ample compliance with the demands of America. Its import I shall confine within the compass of a few words, viz. Great Britain to recede from external and internal taxation, on each colony giving by way of requisition, money towards defraying that expence necessary for the defence of the empire; believe me the quantum as I am informed, is not the object; but an acknowledgment of that superintending power always exercised by Great Britain over its external dominions, a superintending power absolutely necessary for promoting the happiness of colonies, so widely differing in commercial interests. It is true Great Britain reserves a power to lay duties on such articles of commerce, as interfere with its own manufactures, but the revenue arising from such duties, to be carried to account of the colony where they are laid. It likewise reserves a power to compel any refractory colony to fulfil its engagement. In our memory, good Sir, some colonies have refused to contribute their quotas when the service of America required its united force; even some of the assemblies and continental conventions complained of it, and declared that parliament should interfere to compel the delinquent colonies to do what was necessary. I am informed here, that parliament has by its constitution certain inherent rights which it cannot divest itself of; that of a supreme legislative power over the extended dominions is one, it may and in in this case I am well informed, certainly will, give the colonies such securities, that it will not exercise it except in the cases above-mentioned. The inexpediency of exercising this power over the colonies in all cases is manifest, that is after the controverted points are settled. Viewing the dispute, in the light I have here pointed it out, why will not America meet England on friendly and equitable ground, and settle the dispute by negociation, rather than let the horrors of civil war carry devastation thro' your once happy peaceful land---painful reflection--- This dispute must have an end. If it is settled by the longest sword, the cause of the quarrel will be forgot, and the terms of peace adequate to the success of the victorious. Why will the demands of America be left in so precarious a situation? the events of war are uncertain, the battle is not always in favour of the strong; every thing that I see round me indicates vigorous measures on the part of England. It is in peace with its neighbouring states, trade flourishing at home and tranquillity in every county. The parliament at all events determined to support its authority, and I believe as willing to give generous terms to the colonies. I have but too great reason to believe America has had many false friends on this side the Atlantic; I mean those who conveyed from hence wrong accounts of the situation of affairs here, which made the Americans view them thro' a false medium: Local politics influenced some, others oppose government on any principles, and care not if America was deluged in blood, if their private purposes were answered. Why will not the friends of peace now stand forth, and endeavour to heal the wound before it becomes incurable? The spirit of England beats high. The most vigorous measures you may depend on will be pursued, if success attends the king's troops, you can easily foresee the consequences. A flourishing and once happy country reduced to the greatest distress, commerce, that source of wealth, banished the coast, civil discord diffused through all ranks of people. The bands of civil society dissolved, and anarchy, with all its baneful attendants, substituted in the place of good order. On the other hand, if the provincials succeed, it must be in the course of many hard fought battles. And pray will success on their side be an equivalent for the loss they must sustain in the pursuit of it? it will not. The American trade must suffer, the farmer, the merchant, and the wealthy inhabitants, who by many years industry, have purchased a peaceful retirement from the busy world, must be reduced to the lowest ebb of distress.--- And for what? In pursuit of an object which could be obtained on easy and honourable terms. Exert yourself, my dear friend, in your country's cause. Promote as far as you can, a reconciliation between the parent and her children. *I wish not to see America lose a particle of its right*, but I wish to see that right obtained in a manner consistent with the dignity of Britons and of Christians. It has been said American petitions have not been received. Let not this opinion prevent another application in this mode. If it is done in time and constitutionally, believe me success will attend it. I love America. I have chosen it voluntary for my residence, and I hope to spend the evening of my life in your western world. This is the impulsive cause of my writing so freely to you. I am convinced the language I use would not be acceptable to many on your continent. It is the language of a real friend to America. Be not any longer duped by a discontented, disappointed faction on this side the Atlantic; nor the local politics of false friends in America. May kind providence dissipate the impending clouds which threaten your ruin! and may the olive once more extend its branches over your western world, is my sincere and constant wish! Salute with great truth for me, the partner of your happiness, and

those tender branches you cherish with so much care and parental affection.

"You have my sentiments fully on American affairs. I say nothing but what I can support; I never did, nor now will."

PHILADELPHIA, *October 14.*

Capt. Robinson, of the ship Nancy and Sukey, (who arrived in this port last Wednesday) left London the 10th, the Downs the 14th, and Falmouth the 25th of August: he parted company with the Lizard frigate of 28 guns, capt. John Inglis, on the 22d of August, at Torbay.—The Lizard was ordered to Quebec, and had under her convoy a brigantine, capt. Brown, who informed capt. Robinson that he had 6000 stand of small arms, several brass cannon, and a large quantity of gunpowder. Capt. Brown's vessel was so heavy a sailer, that the frigate was obliged to take her in tow coming down the chanel. Capt. Brown informed capt. Robinson, that a Brigantine, under convoy of a frigate, had sailed for Virginia with arms and ammunition, but by strong westerly winds was forced to put back, and had gone into Spithead.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October 7.*

Captain Lyne's company of minute men, from King and Queen, marched through this city last Wednesday, to relieve the volunteers stationed at Hampton. Of regulars, there are now five companies here, viz. captain Markham's, from Amelia district, captain Johnson's, from Prince William, captain Sears's, from Glouceſter, captain Green's (all riflemen) from Culpeper, and captain Nicholas's, of the Elizabeth city district.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, who is related to a nobleman in very high office, between whom there is great intimacy, to his friend in Virginia, dated July 1, 1775.

"The preſent diſturbances in America are, as you may eaſily imagine, the topic of every converſation among all ranks and degrees of people. The meaſures of adminiſtration are cenſured, or approved, as they think well or ill of the preſent miniſtry. The friends—the real friends to America—wiſh they had acted in ſome inſtances with more temper, and leſs violence. The king is much to be pitied; he has an honeſt heart, and nothing would pleaſe him more than to ſee all his people eaſy and happy. He has warmly recommended conciliatory meaſures [illegible] I am well aſſured, will be adopted; but what [illegible] will be ſufficient to allay the ferment on your ſide the water, time only will ſhew. Thus much I can venture to aſſure you: No more troops will be ſent over; more ſhips of war will be ſent to confine your trade to Great Britain, Ireland, and the Weſt Indies; but as ſoon as you allow a free export and import, all reſtraints will be removed, and buſineſs will run in the old channel. Taxing America will for ever ceaſe, and the king will be empowered to ſuſpend the acts complained of. When he is once veſted with this power, America (if the *Fates* have not otherwiſe determined) will be happy."

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, October 1.

"Yeſterday came aſhore about 15 of the king's ſoldiers and marched up to the printing-office, out of which they took all the types and part of the preſs, and carried them on board the new ſhip Libeck, in preſence, I ſuppoſe, of between two and three hundred ſpectators, without meeting with the leaſt moleſtation; and upon the drums beating up and down the town, there were only about 15 men to arms. They ſay they want to print a few papers themſelves; that they looked upon the preſs not to be free, and had a mind to publiſh ſomething in vindication of their own characters. But as they have only part of the preſs and no ink, it is out of their power to do any thing in the printing buſineſs. They have got neither of the compoſitors, but I underſtand there is a printer on board the Otter. Mr. Cumming the bookbinder was preſſed on board, but is admitted aſhore at times: He ſays Capt. Squires was very angry they did not get Mr. Holt, who happened to be in the houſe the whole time they were ſearching, but luckily made his eſcape, notwithſtanding the office was guarded all round. Mr. Cumming alſo informs, that the captain ſays he will return every thing in ſafe order to the office, after he anſwers his ends, which, he ſays, will be in about three weeks. It was extremely melancholy to hear the cries of the women and children in the ſtreets; moſt of the families are moving out of town with the greateſt expedition; the carts have been going all this day."

We learn from good authority, that Gen. Waſhington, in a letter to his brother in Frederick county ſays, he expects to be at home in peace by Chriſtmas day.

ANNAPOLIS, *October 19.*

We received, too late to be inſerted in our laſt week's Gazette, the account of the death of Captain Henry Carroll, of St. Mary's county, near the mouth of Patuxent, who departed this life on the 16th day of September, to the great regret of his friends, neighbours, and acquaintance.

He had left off, for ſome years paſt, following his profeſſion by ſea, to which he was bred up, and wherein he diſtinguiſhed himſelf as a brave and ſkilful mariner, and an induſtrious and honeſt man; his virtues, in private life, endeared him to his more intimate connections, and he has left an amiable and diſconſolate widow, with ſix children, to lament his untimely loſs.

Few of us in life are without our failings, nor can we, without an ill-timed flattery, ſuppoſe him exempt from the common lot of mankind; but they were not vices, merely frailties incident to human nature—let them not be remembered, but be buried with him in the grave, in hope that the recording angel will infinitely caſt up the ballance in favour of his many virtues, and undeniable merits, during his pilgrimage in this world.—Peace be to his aſhes!

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Charles county, at the court-houſe in Port-Tobacco town, on Tueſday the 12th day of September, 1775, Daniel Jenifer, John Dent, Robert T. Hooe, William Smallwood, Samuel Hanſon, ſon of Samuel, John H. Stone, and William Harriſon, members of the late convention, attended, when the people proceeded to chooſe thirty two perſons for a committee of obſervation, agreeable to a reſolve of the late provincial convention, and the following gentlemen were elected, to wit; Francis Ware, Joſias Hawkins, William Smallwood, George Dent, Robert T. Hooe, Samuel Hanſon, junior, Benjamin Philpot, John Marſhall, Kenelm Truman Stoddart, Guſtavus R. Brown, John Dent, Thomas Harris, Thomas Hanſon Marſhall, Zephaniah Turner, Richard Barnes, Joſeph [illegible], John H. Stone, William Harriſon, Thomas [illegible], Warren Dent, Samuel Love, Bennett Dyſon, Joſhua Sanders, Richard Speake, Thomas Stone, Alexander M'Pherſon, junior, Samuel Hanſon of Samuel, Walter H. Jenifer, Robert Sinnett, Daniel Jenifer, Charles S. Smith, and Henry Smith Hawkins, or any ſeven or more of them, to be a committee of obſervation for this county for the term of one year.

And immediately after the ſaid election, the five following gentlemen were choſen by ballot to repreſent this county, in provincial convention, for the term of one year, viz. William Smallwood, Francis Ware, Joſias Hawkins, Thomas Stone, and Robert T. Hooe.

At a meeting of the committee for Charles county, on Wedneſday the 27th of September, William Smallwood, Eſq; in the chair, and John Gwinn, clerk, Meſſ. William Smallwood, Francis Ware, Joſias Hawkins, George Dent, Samuel Hanſon, junior, John Dent, and Warren Dent, were choſen by ballot to licence ſuits in this county, agreeable to an order of the late convention; and Meſſ. Robert T. Hooe, Daniel Jenifer, Walter H. Jenifer, John H. Stone, and Zephaniah Turner, were choſen a committee of correſpondence.

At the ſame time, the committee appointed Meſſ. Robert T. Hooe, Samuel Love, and Samuel Hanſon, to receive gifts and contributions, agreeable to a reſolve of the provincial convention.

RESOLVED, That this committee unanimouſly accede to the reſolutions of the laſt provincial convention, held at Annapolis the 26th of July laſt, and will ſo far forth as lies in their power carry the ſame into execution.

Whereas vaſt numbers of executions have iſſued, and may continue to iſſue, on judgments obtained againſt many of the inhabitants of this county, to the great vexation of ſome and ruin of others, who have it not in their power to pay their juſt debts, at this time of general ſtoppage to our trade, when their effects would not command money at half value, were they offered at public or private ſale; and, as much diſtreſs, diſorder, and ruin, may happen before the provincial convention can have the particular ſituation of this county under their conſideration, and grant relief; We think it our duty, in the mean time, to adopt ſuch remedies, for the eaſe and quiet of the people, as ſeem to us moſt juſt and reaſonable; therefore RESOLVED, That where executions are a ready ſerved, and the debtors cannot pay the debt, or ſuperſede, of which the committee for licencing ſuits ſhall judge, the debtor then ought to offer the creditor the [illegible] ſecurity in his power, before the aforeſaid committee, which if the creditor unreaſonably refuſe, they are then to direct the ſheriff of the county to enlarge the debtor at the riſque of the creditor.

That the committee for licencing ſuits, immediately give notice to the ſheriff to return all ſuch executions as he has not already ſerved, to the creditors, or perſons who put them into his hands, and deſire them to order a return of countermand thereon, unleſs they can ſhew cauſe to the ſaid committee why, without oppreſſion, they may be ſerved.

That it be recommended to the clerk of this county, to deliver no execution on any judgment already obtained, without leave of the committee aforeſaid. That if any execution, on judgment obtained in the provincial court, ſhould hereafter come to the hands of the ſheriff, he is hereby deſired not to ſerve the ſame, but give notice to the creditor or creditors, or perſon or perſons, who put the ſame into his hands, to countermand, or appear as aforeſaid, and ſhew cauſe why, without oppreſſion, ſuch execution may be ſerved.

Signed by order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public in general, and in particular her kind cuſtomers, that ſhe has got her fulling-mill in compleat order, where all gentlemen and others may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, by applying to their moſt obedient humble ſervant,

CASSANDRA DUCKER.

RAN away the [illegible] inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a negro man, named Jonathan, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and 34 years of age, an able ſtout fellow, but a very treacherous look and fly laugh: had on when he went away, a very mean dreſs, but might have got better ſince he went off. Whoever brings this fellow, ſhall receive five pounds [illegible] ſubſcriber hereof.

NICHOLAS DORSEY.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber about the middle of June laſt, in Patowmack river, a little above the mouth of St. Mary's river, a ſhip's yaul, 15 feet keel, 6 feet 9 ½ inch beam, clincher built, white bottom, the two upper ſtreaks painted of a dove colour, with white ſtripes along them—the inſide painted all red, a ring bolt in the head and ſtern, and one on each ſide the middle beam or bat—there are places to row five oars—were in her when taken up, a brass compaſs, two maſts with ſprit ſails, two oars, an iron chain, ſome ſailors were ſeen to leave the day ſhe was taken up. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to Mr. Uriah Forreſt, [illegible] Leonard town, St. Mary's county.

JOHN [illegible]

Harford county, October 10, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a certain William [illegible], who ſays he belongs to Thomas Mauld, in Charles county. His maſter is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS MILLER, ſheriff.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Weſt, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, a bright bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, about 13 ½ hands high, appears to be about 5 years old, branded on the near buttock thus [illegible], trots and gallops well, and goes a ſhuffling kind of pace. The owner may have her again, on proving the property, and paying charges.

WANTED

A COMPLEAT [illegible] for an overſeer at an extenſive farm. Such a perſon may meet with encouragement, by applying to the printer.

Talbot county, October 5, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody about eight days ago as runaways, two white men, and one mulatto man, the two white men call themſelves John Tighler, and William Smyth, and ſays they are deſerters from general Gage; Tighler is a ſtout made fellow, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a ſcar on his upper lip, and is pock-marked; has on an oſnabrig ſhirt, linſey woolſey jacket, old oſnabrig trouſers, old ſhoes. The other is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, thin viſaged; has on him an old felt hat tarred and lately cut round the edge, a good oſnabrig ſhirt, linen trouſers, a pair of new ſhoes tied with ſtrings, a kerſey jacket with leather buttons, they ſeem to anſwer the deſcriptions of two advertiſed in the Maryland papers, by Meſſrs. Benjamin Merryman, and John Orrick, in Baltimore county. The mulatto fellow calls himſelf Edward Ramſey, he is country born, is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, his wool much on the fluxy colour, thick lips; has on a good brown roll pair of trouſers, oſnabrig ſhirt, an old felt hat, ſays he came from Baltimore town, and is a freeman. Their maſters, if any, are deſired to [illegible] charges, and take them away.

JOHN STEVENS, ſheriff.

To be ſold on the premiſes, on the 14th day of November next, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Belt the 3d, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, and to be conveyed by the heir at law,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing about two hundred and ninety acres, ſituated on the river Patuxent, and about half a mile from the ferry Mount Pleaſant; the ſoil is light, and noted for very fine tobacco, there are two dwelling houſes, one tobacco-houſe, and a corn houſe, all new, with other convenient out houſes, beſides an exceeding fine water mill that carries two pair of ſtones, one of which coſt between ſeventy and eighty pounds common money, her works are new and compleat, with many other conveniencies too tedious to mention.

There will be ſold on the ſame day, a parcel of negroes, conſiſting of one fellow, two wenches, and four children; likewiſe three white ſervants, one of which is a good carpenter, one other a miller, and the other one a boy that underſtands ſhaving and dreſſing of hair. There will be likewiſe for ſale, a parcel of horſes, hogs, cattle, ſheep, and houſhold furniture, with many other articles by

WILLIAM BELT, and
THOMAS HARWOOD, } admrs.

N. B. Bonds will be taken with ſecurity for ſums more then five pounds, for leſs the money muſt be paid down.

October 4, 1775.

By virtue of a deed of truſt, to us the ſubſcribers, executed by Mr. Jonathan Pinkney, and for the uſe of Mr. William Roberts, will be publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, for ſterling money,

A LOT of land lying in the city of Annapolis, diſtinguiſhed by the number 71, on which are a brick dwelling-houſe and other improvements, lately in the occupation of Mr. John Bull, innholder; this lot is ſubject to an incumbrance in the loan-office of £225 ſterling, and ſome intereſt; this money muſt be paid out of the purchaſe, and the reſidue to the uſe of William Roberts, by the truſtees: this valuable lot, and the improvements, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Saturday the 4th day of November next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon. Six months credit will be given to the purchaſer, on giving bond and good ſecurity, with lawful intereſt thereon.

Likewiſe will be publicly ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of the ſame month, (for ſterling money)

A VALUABLE plantation on the north-ſide of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing by eſtimate 400 acres more or leſs, with ſome improvements; it lies about ſeven miles from the city of Annapolis, and now in the tenure and occupation of Mr. Jonathan Pinkney. Six months will be given for payment, on giving bond with good ſecurity, and paying lawful intereſt thereon.

THOMAS HARWOOD, jun.
JOHN BULLEN.

Middle River Neck, Baltimore county, Sept. 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away on the 17th of September inſtant, a ſalt water negro man, named Joe, ſlave to the ſubſcriber, about 5 feet high, ſpare and active, about 25 years old, long fore teeth, and has loſt ſome of his under fore teeth, chews tobacco much, the crown of his head ſhaved, a foretop and ridge of wool round his head, a ſcar on his left temple, a hole in his left ear for a ring, black and ſmooth faced, talks not quite plain: had on a new ſhirt of good brown rolls, and an old pair of ragged black breeches—he ran away in the year 1773, and changed his name to Dick, and endeavoured to paſs as a freeman, was then taken up at Mr. William Riches, near Marſhy Hope—he croſſed Cheſepeake bay in a canoe near Pool's iſland, and I do imagine will make the ſame way again, or ſculk in the adjacent counties on the Eaſtern ſhore, as he is a diſcontented artful villain: I will give 5 pounds to any perſon that will ſecure him in any jail, ſo that I may get him again, if brought home ſafe and delivered to me, the above reward of ten pounds.

W 3 ROBERT SAUNDERS.

N. B. If committed, the jailor is deſired to keep him ſecure, and adverti[illegible] him immediately.

Prince George's county, October 5, 1775.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man, who ſays his name is Solomon, and that he belongs to Thomas Cockey, of Baltimore county, by whom he is adverti[illegible]. His maſter is deſired to pay charges, and take him from

RALPH FORSTER.

THERE is at the plantation of John Beard, living in Back River Neck, about 20 miles from Baltimore town, taken up as a ſtray, a dark dun mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, about 8 years old, a black ſtreak down her back, branded on the near buttock with the letter R, trots and gallops; the ſaid mare has a ſmall bell round her neck. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. W 5

Annapolis, Auguſt 28, 1775.

WANTED immediately, a number of hands who are acquainted in the different branches of the manufacture of fire arms—good wages and encouragement will be given to ſuch as have been uſed to work in any branch, according to their proficiency and induſtry, either by the piece or time.—As good lock-ſmiths, or other neat ſkers, will be ſoon handy in making ſeveral parts of gun-locks, to ſuch alſo I will give good encouragement.—There are many ſervants about the country who would be very uſeful in the neceſſary buſineſs I am now engaging in; I ſhould be glad to be informed of ſuch, and wiſh to hire them, or purchaſe their times of ſervice of their maſters.

ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B. I want to hire a good file-cutler.

Prince George's county, May 24, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, either by bond, note, or open account, to immediately come and ſettle their reſpective debts, as I am determined to give no longer indulgences.—I hope this requiſition will be adverted to, otherwiſe I ſhall take compulſive method to enforce payment, without any reſpect to perſons.

JOSEPH DUVALL.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber living in Annapolis, on the 21ſt of September, the two following lads; one indented ſervant man, named John Colſon, about 16 or 17 years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, of a very yellow complexion, ſhort hair of a yellow caſt, when he ſtoops he ſeems to have a hump upon his back, he has loſt the firſt joint of one of his thumbs: had on and took with him, one oſnabrig ſhirt, one check ditto, one pair of oſnabrig trouſers, two blankets, one of which is a match coat, the other a large double one with two large ſtains towards the middle, one blue cap. John Greenwell, an apprentice, about 12 or 13 years old, about 4 feet high, fair complexion, with very ſhort hair; had on and took with him, one felt hat with yellow binding, one oſnabrig ſhirt, one check ditto, one pair oſnabrig trouſers; likewiſe they took with them a ſloop's topſail very much worn, one wood axe, one bucket Engliſh made, they are ſuppoſed to be gone with two other lads in a ſmall rowing boat. Whoſoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant and apprentice, that their maſter may get them again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by me,

EDWARD THOMPSON.

STRAYED from Poplar-hill, the ſeat of Robert Darnall, Eſq; in Prince George's county, on the 10th of Auguſt, a dark cheſnut horſe, 9 years old, about 14 hands high; he is a ſtrong boney horſe, has a blaze in his face, paces, trots, and gallops, and has a brand on his near buttock reſembling a T. Whoever will return him to Mr. Darnall, or the ſubſcriber in Annapolis, may receive a guinea reward.

JAMES MURRAY.

TO BE SOLD,

A PAIR of very fine charriot geldings, full 15 hands high. Enquire at Mr. Browns, at Annapolis. tf

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THE partnerſhip of James Dick and Stewart being expired, all perſons indebted to them, are requeſted to make what payments they poſſibly can. Perſons indebted by open account, and who cannot conveniently pay, are deſired to ſettle by granting their bonds or notes for their ſeveral balances; ſuch a reaſonable requeſt, it is hoped will be complied with, that the ſubſcribers may not be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of making application to have ſuits brought. Conſtant attendance will be given at the ſtore, by James Dick and Stewart.

The goods remaining in the late ſtore of James Dick, and Stewart, will be ſold on reaſonable terms, wholeſale or retail by the ſubſcribers. Alſo all ſorts of cordage manufactured at Newington rope walk, likewiſe Madeira wine, by the pipe, hhd. or quarter caſk.

JAMES DICK.

To be rented for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next November,

THE houſes and ferry oppoſite to Alexandria, either with or without an adjoining improved plantation; the land whereof is, in general good, with a large quantity of valuable meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo with the riſing importance of Alexandria, renders it peculiarly fit either for a tavern, or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting one new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is, therefore, propoſed, that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary, for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms, apply to the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Boucher, or Mr. John Addiſon near the premiſes. tf

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TO BE SOLD,

For Current Money,

A LIKELY NEGRO BOY,

About Thirteen Years of Age.

Enquire of the Printer.

STRAYED about three weeks ago from the ſubſcriber, a large red cow, about 8 years old, ſhe was lately purchaſed from a perſon who brought her from the back woods, where it is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to make; ſhe has white ſtreak from the ridge of her back to her tail, and ſome white in her face—I will give 20 ſhillings currency to any perſon that will deliver her in Annapolis.

J. CLAPHAM.

WANTED AN OVERSEER

UPON a ſmall plantation near Annapolis; great encouragement will be given to a perſon duly qualified. Enquire of the printer.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

WENT away the firſt inſtant from the ſubſcriber, living near Lower-Marlborough, in Calvert county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named Daniel Slude, about 5 feet 8 inches high, well made, about 46 years of age, brown complexion, his hair very lately been cut off, and the back of his head ſore, his thumb and middle finger of his left hand freſh cut, has a ſore heel which occaſions him to limp at times, ſhews his teeth much when he talks, and has the North country dialect, by trade a ſawyer, though pretends to be a gardener and weaver; had on and took with him two oſnabrig or Ruſſia ſheeting ſhirts, two pair of oſnabrig trouſers, a pair of white ſerge breeches with metal buttons, a new grey fearnought jacket with black horn buttons, a ſwanſkin jacket with black buttons and bound with black ferret, an old caſtor hat, a pair of double ſoaled ſhoes double vamp'd—I underſtand he intends to change his name, and ſaid he never would own he was a ſervant, that he intended to travel of nights to make his eſcape more ſecure, and that he intended to Boſton to general Gage, who he underſtood would protect all ſervants who came to him. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant and ſecures him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall have the above reward, including what the allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by tf WILLIAM ALLEIN.

To be lett

THE dwelling-houſe &c. we live I now reſide.

tf JAMES THACHMAN, Annapolis.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcribers, a valuable tract of land, lying in Frederick county, about 16 miles from George-town, containing 300 acres, about 100 acres cleared and under good fence; poſſeſſion will be given the purchaſer the firſt of September next. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe, may ſee the land by applying to Mr. Simon Nickolls, near the premiſes.

tf DAVID CRAWFORD,
WILL. DEAKINS, jun.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY neat light charriot and harneſs for two horſes; enquire at Mr. Brown's, in Annapolis tf

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Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus—Againſt—Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife; which ſaid Elizabeth is deviſee of Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceaſed,

IN CHANCERY.

WHEREAS the ſaid Daniel Matzler, and Elizabeth his wife, and Elizabeth M'Manus, have filed their bill in this court againſt the ſaid deviſee and adminiſtrators of the ſaid Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, to compel them to reconvey and aſſign certain lands therein mentioned, to the complainants which were heretofore mortgaged by them to the ſaid Chriſtopher Wilkinſon, they the ſaid complainants paying the principal and intereſt due on the ſaid mortgage. This is therefore to give notice, that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Williams, and Elizabeth his wife, do and ſhall appear to the ſaid bill within ſix months from the date hereof, and ſhew cauſe to the contrary, a final order and decree will paſs, and be given by the ſaid court of chancery in the cauſe aforeſaid. 6 m

Signed per order,

GEO. RANKEN, regiſter.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in the lower part of Prince George's county, on the 11th day of July laſt, a negro man, named Ireland, born in the Weſt-Indies, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, ſlender made, one of the fore teeth in his upper jaw beat out about 18 months ago, and now in the ſame place another one growing, on the right ſide of his neck and immediately under his jaw, there is ſome ſcars which he ſaid was occaſioned by ſome diſtemper he had in that part, has had the ſmall pox and a little pitted, a mild fair ſpoken man, not impertinent, but very drunken: had on and took away with him, an old kendal cotton jacket, one pair of petticoat trouſers of rolls, one pair of old white cotton breeches, one new ſhirt of rolls, one old white ſhirt, and one old ſtriped cotton cap. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive 20 ſhillings more than what is allowed by law.

All maſters of ſhips, and other veſſels, are forbid taking him off at their peril.

JOHN BAPTIST BOSWELL.

Baltimore county, Auguſt 18, 1775.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the 20th day of November next, on the premiſes,

THE late dwelling plantation of William Black, deceaſed, containing 224 acres of land, with meadows, and good improvements thereon, lying within the ſuburbs of Baltimore-town; alſo all the ſtock of cattle, horſes, [illegible] &c.

tf ROBERT BLACK, executor.

Annapolis, Auguſt 31, 1775.

THE council of ſafety deſirous of forwarding the intentions of the convention for promoting the manufacture of ſalt, ſalt-petre, gunpowder, and fire-arms, requeſt any perſons who are inclined to engage on liberal encouragement in the manufacture of fire-arms, or to erect a powder-mill in the neighbourhood of Baltimore-town, where it will be moſt beneficial, or ſalt, or ſalt-petre works, that they will ſend their propoſals in writing to Gabriel Duvall, clerk of the council of ſafety, and they ſhall be attended to and ſpeedily anſwered. tf

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JUSTUS SEABERT,

Peruke-maker, and gentlemen and ladies hair-dreſſer,

BEGS leave to inform thoſe gentlemen and ladies that pleaſe to honour him with their commands, that he has taken the houſe formerly poſſeſſed by Mr. John Hepburn, upon Cornhill, where he carries on his ſaid trade in all its various branches, viz. cutting of hair in the neateſt manner, and making perukes, ladies hair rolls, curls, &c. after the neweſt taſte, and in the genteeleſt faſhion; and as he has had many years experience both at Paris and London, he doubts not but to give full ſatisfaction to thoſe that pleaſe to employ him, and he hopes to meet with the favour and approbation of the public, as he is determined to execute all orders in the neateſt manner, upon the moſt reaſonable terms, and with the ſtricteſt punctuality. tf

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April 10, 1775.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Kent county, Maryland, the 8th of this inſtant, two Iriſh indented ſervants, each of which has about three years to ſerve, viz.

FRANCIS MANIS, about thirty years of age, a very ſtout well made fellow, about five feet ten inches high, very full faced, ſhort dark hair; had on and took with him, a good brown broad cloth coat, and black velvet jacket and breeches, and a pair of black everlaſting breeches, with yellow metal buttons, an old blue coat with new large ſleeves, ſhirts, ſhoes and ſtockings; his calling a ditcher or brickmaker.

JOHN DELANY, about 26 years of age, five feet eight inches high, well made, fair ſkin, ruddy complection, ſhort brown hair; had on and took with him, a green jacket made ſailor faſhion, a purple under jacket, a white ſhirt, one or two check ſhirts, much worn, a new felt hat, a black ſilk handkerchief round his neck, a pair of white kerſey breeches, and a pair of blue ſerge breeches, one pair of Scotch Kilmarnock, and one pair of Kendall ribbed hoſe mixed black and white, a pair of half worn ſhoes, and ſquare ſteel buckles, he writes a good hand; and they have both been in different parts of Pennſylvania. Whoever takes up the aforeſaid ſervants, and ſecures them ſo that the ſubſcriber may have them again, ſhall receive ten pounds reward, if taken out of the province, if in the province, ſix pounds, or half the above reward for either, by

RICHARD GRAVES.

Baltimore county, Patapſco Neck, April 3, 1775.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For appprending a Runaway.

JAMES, a mulatto ſlave, ſometimes known by the name of Vulcan, but commonly anſwers to the name of Buck, took an abrupt leave of his overſeer laſt Wedneſday, and has not yet returned; he is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 9 inches high, ſtrong made, ſenſible, artful, and deceptive in converſation, firm and daring in his efforts to perpetrate villainy, tho' of mild temper, and plauſible in ſpeech: he has frequently travelled through a conſiderable part of this and ſome part of the province of Pennſylvania; as well known, it is ſuppoſed, in the borough and county of Lancaſter, and is acquainted with Philadelphia; may probably therefore re-viſit thoſe places. His working cloaths were a home manufactured long cloth waiſtcoat with ſleeves, and breeches, yarn ſtockings, oſnabrig ſhirt, and good ſhoes, nailed with hobs: he is poſſeſſed of and has taken with him a blue German ſerge coat, a green broad cloth veſt, two pair of cotton and one pair of thread ſtockings, two white ſhirts ruffled at the breaſt, a good caſtor hat with band and buckle, a pair of good pumps, with a pair of double rimmed ſilver buckles. He has a mark of diſtinction, which from modeſty, or ſome other motive, he is careful to conceal; one of his ears (but which is forgot) is remarkably leſs than the other. The above reward will be paid if he ſhould be taken up out of the province, or 60 miles from Baltimore town in the province, and brought home; five pounds if at the diſtance of 40 miles, three pounds if 30, and forty ſhillings if 20 miles, with reaſonable travelling expences, including the legal charge under the act of aſſembly,

by tf THOMAS JONES.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away laſt night from the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana Bridge, Newcaſtle county, an Engliſh ſervant man, named James Blight Collins, by trade a rope-maker, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 23 years of age, red full ſmooth face, brown complexion, wears his own hair, and a good ſcholar: had on when he went away, a blue coat, ſpotted ſwanſkin jacket, tow trouſers, old hat, and it is likely he will go to Annapolis and apply to be a clerk, or a ſchoolmaſter. Whoever ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by me, w 3.

ROBERT SHIELDS.

To be ſold on the premiſes, at public vendue, agreeable to the laſt will and teſtament of Thomas Stockett, deceaſed, on Monday the 29th day of November, 1775, if fair, if not, the next fair day, for good London bills of exchange, ſterling, or current money,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 200 acres, (under the incumbrance of the widow's thirds) ſuitable for corn, tobacco, or ſmall grain; a good dwelling-houſe with brick gable-ends, kitchen, quarter, meat-houſe, corn-houſe, two tobacco-houſes, and ſeveral other neceſſary out houſes, a large young apple orchard, conſiſting of a great variety of good ſort. Alſo ſundry healthy ſtrong country born negroes, conſiſting of men, women, and children, with ſtock of all kinds, and all ſorts of houſhold furniture, &c.

5 w THO. NOBLE STOCKETT, executor.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the above eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment, and all having claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in legally proved. T. N. S.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.